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Programme planning

Consolidated changes to the biennial programme plan as reflected in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018-2019

Report of the Secretary-General**

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* A/72/50.

** The present report is issued in line with the provisions of resolutions 58/269 and 64/229 regarding the role of the Committee for Programme and Coordination in the planning and budgetary process.

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I. Overview

1. In its resolution 71/6, the General Assembly adopted the biennial programme plan and priorities for the period 2018-2019 (A/71/6/Rev.1; see also the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (A/71/16) and previous consolidated changes to the biennial programme plan (A/71/85)). It is recalled that the Assembly, in its resolution 58/269, requested the Committee for Programme and Coordination, in performing its programmatic role in the planning and budgeting process, to review the programmatic aspects of new and/or revised mandates subsequent to the adoption of the biennial programme plan, as well as any differences that arose between the biennial programme plan and the programmatic aspects of the proposed programme budget. The present report has been prepared in response to that request.

II. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018-2019

2. In line with rule 104.8 of the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation (ST/SGB/2016/6), and on the basis of new and/or revised mandates, revisions to the biennial programme plan for the period 2018-2019 are proposed under programme 10, Trade and development; programme 12, Human settlements; programme 25, Management and support services; and programme 28, Safety and security.

3. The changes in the biennial programme plan for the period 2018-2019 for the aforementioned programmes relate to the New Urban Agenda, endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 71/256, and take into account decisions made at the fourteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held in Nairobi from 17 to 22 July 2016, and General Assembly resolutions 69/262, 70/248 A and 71/272 B, on the implementation of the information and communications technology (ICT) strategy.

4. The information in the present consolidated document has been prepared for review by the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the General Assembly. For each affected programme, introductory information is provided, including references to the new and/or revised mandates that give rise to the programmatic adjustments. The proposed revised text is presented under subheadings indicating the numbers of the affected paragraphs of document A/71/6/Rev.1.

Programme 10
Trade and development

5. Modifications to the biennial programme plan for the period 2018-2019 take into account decisions made at the fourteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held in Nairobi from 17 to 22 July 2016. Specifically, revisions are proposed under programme 10, Trade and development, to paragraphs of the overall orientation, and subprogrammes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Overall orientation

Replacement of paragraph 10.1 of A/71/6/Rev.1

6. The main objective of the programme implemented by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the International Trade

Centre (ITC) is to assist developing countries, especially the least developed countries, and countries with economies in transition in integrating beneficially into the global economy in support of inclusive and sustainable growth and development. Through its work to promote development-centred globalization, UNCTAD will help to implement the global development agenda, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third United Nations Conference on Financing for Development, and will assist developing countries in meeting their development goals, including poverty eradication, improving the well-being of citizens, addressing the opportunities and challenges created by globalization and contributing to the achievement of all relevant Sustainable Development Goals. The specific development needs of Africa, the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies, countries with economies in transition and middle-income countries, according to their needs, should also be addressed at both the research and technical assistance levels in accordance with the Nairobi Maafikiano and other given mandates.

Replacement of paragraphs 10.4-10.7 of A/71/6/Rev.1

7. In the context of deepening interdependence among all countries, UNCTAD will maintain its unique orientation and commitment to development through those three pillars, while remaining responsive and accountable to all Member States. The Conference will also continue efforts to enhance its efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and accountability, including through results-based management and ensuring a member State driven process through the intergovernmental machinery. Results-based management will be continuously enhanced and applied as a flexible management tool, whereby it offers a cost-effective means of advancing initiatives and development outcomes.

8. The programme is guided by the quadrennial sessions of the Conference, the Trade and Development Board and its subsidiary bodies, and the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, including the decisions adopted at the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth sessions of the Conference. The fourteenth session of the Conference decided that UNCTAD should contribute to the implementation of and follow-up to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and that, in accordance with paragraph 88 of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the important role of UNCTAD will be strengthened as the focal point in the United Nations for the integrated treatment of trade and development and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development. The Conference is responsible for subprogrammes 1 to 5, while ITC is responsible for subprogramme 6.

9. As many development challenges are closely interconnected, UNCTAD contributes to effective responses to these challenges through the integrated treatment of trade, finance, investment, technology and sustainable development and the promotion of such an approach for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. As sustainable and inclusive outcomes in an interdependent world involve collective responses at the multilateral level, UNCTAD has a key role to play in the United Nations system for building consensus around more development-centred globalization, and moving towards a more equitable global economic environment, which contributes to sustained, inclusive and sustainable growth, increased productive capacities for economic structural transformation, sustainable debt management, job creation, poverty eradication and stronger multilateralism for trade and development.

10. UNCTAD will pursue its subprogrammes in support of the main objective of the programme. Subprogramme 1 examines development strategies in a globalizing world economy and related issues and provides statistical monitoring and support of

trade and development issues. Subprogrammes 2 and 4 contribute to the building of productive capacity and international competitiveness. Subprogramme 3 and the trade logistics component of subprogramme 4 contribute to the maximization of gains resulting from globalization for development in international trade and trade negotiations. Subprogramme 5 covers the development strategies of economies in Africa, least developed countries and countries in special situations, including small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies. Sectoral concerns of those countries will also be addressed by other subprogrammes in coordination and cooperation with subprogramme 5.

Insertion of a new paragraph before paragraph 10.9 of A/71/6/Rev.1

11. UNCTAD will give due account to cross-cutting issues such as good governance at all levels, freedom, peace and security, respect for human rights, including the right to development, gender equality and women's empowerment, youth and an overall commitment to just and democratic societies, which are essential to all countries to attain sustainable and equitable growth and development.

Revision of paragraph 10.9 of A/71/6/Rev.1

12. Throughout its programme of work, UNCTAD will make efforts to mainstream cross-cutting issues related to gender equality and the empowerment of women, the promotion of sustainable development, and full and productive employment.

13. UNCTAD will also strengthen its cross-divisional coordination, in particular with respect to training and capacity-building programmes. UNCTAD and ITC will increase their use of evaluation surveys to seek feedback from relevant stakeholders from across all subprogrammes in order to measure the improved capacity of stakeholders to address trade and development issues as a result of UNCTAD and ITC assistance.

Replacement of paragraph 10.11 of A/71/6/Rev.1

14. UNCTAD will also contribute to the implementation of other relevant global conferences, including the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development and its follow-up, the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020, the outcomes and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the outcomes and the Declaration of Principles and the Plan of Action of the World Summit on the Information Society, the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014-2024, the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway, the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want", and, as appropriate, the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. UNCTAD will also promote further implementation of the World Trade Organization (WTO) ministerial declarations, in particular the ministerial declaration of the Tenth Ministerial Conference of WTO.

Subprogramme 1
Globalization, interdependence and development

15. Revisions to subprogramme 1, Globalization, interdependence and development, are proposed to the objective, indicators of achievement (a), (b), (c) and (d) and the strategy.

Objective of the Organization: To enhance economic policies and strategies at all levels for sustained growth, inclusive and sustainable development, full employment and decent work for all, debt and development finance issues, including concerted efforts on domestic, regional and international resource mobilization for development, and poverty eradication in developing countries, especially the least developed countries, including through North-South cooperation, complemented but not substituted by South-South and triangular cooperation

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Improved understanding of the global economic environment and of policy choices for inclusive and sustained development at the national, regional and international levels	(i) Number of statements at, inter alia, intergovernmental meetings, by policymakers and beneficiaries indicating the usefulness of UNCTAD research and analysis for the national policymaking process
	(ii) Number of citations in the media on the growth-oriented macroeconomic and financial policy choices advocated in UNCTAD research
(b) Enhanced understanding of the interplay between successful domestic and international resource mobilization for development, debt sustainability and the policy choices for a durable solution to financing for development challenges and to the debt problems of developing countries	(i) Number of institutions and countries having used the capacity-building services of the Debt Management and Financial Analysis System programme
	(ii) Number of statements at, inter alia, intergovernmental meetings, by policymakers and beneficiaries indicating the usefulness of UNCTAD research and policy analysis on financial resource mobilization and debt issues for national or supranational policymaking processes
	(iii) Number of citations in the media on financing and debt policy choices and reform proposals advocated by UNCTAD research
	(iv) Percentage of stakeholders indicating the usefulness of participating in the Debt Management Conference
(c) Improved access to and use of reliable and timely statistics and indicators highlighting the interlinkages between trade, investment, debt, macroeconomics, finance, including debt sustainability, globalization and development to support decision-making on economic policies and development strategies and monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals	Percentage of users reporting satisfaction with UNCTAD statistical products
(d) Improved Palestinian policymaking and institutional capacities, and strengthened international cooperation for alleviating the adverse economic and social conditions imposed on the Palestinian people and for building an independent Palestinian State	Number of Palestinian and international development and policy initiatives and institutions responding to UNCTAD research findings, recommendations and technical cooperation activities on assistance to the Palestinian people

Strategy

Replacement of paragraph 10.14 of A/71/6/Rev.1

16. The subprogramme, under the responsibility of the Division on Globalization and Development Strategies, will focus on:

(a) Identifying specific needs and measures arising from the interdependence among trade, finance, investment, technology and macroeconomic policies, from the point of view of their effects on development;

(b) Contributing to a better understanding of coherence between international economic rules, practices and processes and national policies and development strategies;

(c) Contributing to research and analysis on:

(i) The prospects of and impact on trade and development, at both the national and international levels, resulting from the global economic and financial crisis and its aftermath;

(ii) The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and how it can enable the pursuit of stable and inclusive development paths;

(iii) The changes to the global economic landscape, with a view to facilitating the bridging of development gaps;

(iv) The challenges to short and long-term debt sustainability in developing countries and to sustainable domestic and international financial resource mobilization for development and the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals;

(d) Supporting developing countries in their efforts to formulate development strategies and practical policy options and recommendations at all levels to meet the challenges of globalization and of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals;

(e) Intensifying interaction and communication with Governments, policymakers, universities and think tanks in Member States, including the dissemination of the work of UNCTAD;

(f) Including cross-cutting issues of gender equality and the empowerment of women, and the promotion of sustainable development and full and productive employment.

Replacement of paragraph 10.15 of A/71/6/Rev.1

17. The objective will be pursued through research and policy analysis, consensus-building and technical assistance, including with other international organizations, on the basis of:

(a) Timely and forward-looking research and analysis regarding macroeconomic, financial and development policies, taking into account the relevant outcomes of global conferences and summits on development;

(b) Research and analysis on short- and long-term debt and development finance issues, including domestic and international resource mobilization;

(c) The role of UNCTAD, as one of five major institutional stakeholders, in the financing for development follow-up process and the Sustainable Development Goals means of implementation;

(d) The furtherance of consensus-building with regard to macroeconomic and development policies, for developing countries;

(e) Support for the development of local teaching and research capacities on trade and development issues in developing countries;

(f) Continued work with universities and research institutes, especially those located in developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

(g) Technical assistance, training and support for developing countries in building national capacities for effective debt management, in cooperation, where appropriate, with the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and other stakeholders;

(h) An assessment of the prospects of, and the obstacles to, economic development in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, and the provision of effective operational activities, with a view to alleviating the adverse economic and social conditions imposed on the Palestinian people;

(i) Research and analysis of trends and prospects for South-South integration and cooperation, including triangular cooperation, in the areas of trade, finance, investment and technology;

(j) Assessing, including through research and analysis on a regular basis, and promoting consensus on how development cooperation and partnerships, including those involving South–South cooperation, can further contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in developing countries;

(k) Contributing to discussions on the modernization of the measurement of official development assistance.

Insertion of a new paragraph after paragraph 10.15 of A/71/6/Rev.1

18. In the area of statistics, the subprogramme will, in coordination with all UNCTAD divisions, assist all developing countries to improve their compilation and dissemination of official statistics and make available a wide range of data, including current UNCTAD statistical products, to inform and assist decision-making. The work of the component will focus on:

(a) Strengthening the role of UNCTAD as a key source of information and data on a range of statistics and statistical indicators dealing with trade, investment, debt, macroeconomics, finance, debt sustainability, globalization and sustainable development;

(b) Enhancing the quality of UNCTAD statistics by implementing the United Nations Statistical Quality Assurance Framework, ensuring best international standards are adopted and a common quality standard across all UNCTAD statistical products is applied;

(c) Contributing to research and development by providing high quality and timely statistics and through the provision of statistical advice and expertise;

(d) Facilitating the exchange of information on key development issues, through the free dissemination of a range of statistical products tailored to different audiences, making key information accessible to everyone, irrespective of statistical expertise;

(e) Providing technical assistance and capacity-building programmes for statistical experts, government officials, academia and policymakers in developing countries, in coordination and cooperation with relevant partners;

(f) Supporting the efforts of developing countries to develop their national statistical systems and improve statistical literacy in cooperation with other United Nations statistical agencies and international organizations.

Subprogramme 2
Investment and enterprise

19. Revisions to subprogramme 2, Investment and enterprise, are proposed to the objective, indicator of achievement (b) (i) and the strategy.

Objective of the Organization: To ensure inclusive growth and sustainable development through investment and enterprise development for the enhancement of productive capacity-building, industrialization, economic diversification, job creation and progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	*Indicators of achievement*
(b) Enhanced ability of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in designing and implementing strategies and policies to attract and benefit from investment for sustainable development	(i) Number of developing countries and countries with economies in transition implementing strategies, policies and recommendations for attracting investment and enhancing its contribution to inclusive growth and the Sustainable Development Goals as a result of UNCTAD assistance (ii) Number of developing countries and countries with economies in transition demonstrating improved investment-related performance on the basis of various benchmark indicators, following UNCTAD assistance

Strategy

Replacement of paragraph 10.16 of A/71/6/Rev.1

20. The subprogramme, under the responsibility of the Division on Investment and Enterprise, will assist all developing countries, in particular those in Africa and the least developed countries, as well as landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies, and countries with economies in transition and middle-income countries, according to their needs, in designing and implementing policies aimed at enhancing productive capacities, industrialization, economic diversification and job creation and promoting effective progress towards achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through investment and enterprise development in line with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. To that end, the subprogramme will:

(a) Strengthen the role of UNCTAD as the major source of information on international investment;

(b) Facilitate consensus and the exchange of information on key investment and enterprise development issues, including towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as best practices among stakeholders on investment and enterprise for development, including through the UNCTAD World Investment Forum and other global platforms;

(c) Help developing countries, at their request, to strengthen their capacity to formulate and implement integrated policies, promote enterprise development, including women and youth empowerment issues, develop an enabling environment and participate in discussions related to international investment and enterprise development;

(d) Support efforts by developing countries, in particular African countries, the least developed countries, as well as landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies, countries with economies in transition and middle-income countries, according to their needs, to build productive capacities and internationally competitive firms, in cooperation with ITC;

(e) Provide training and capacity-building programmes.

Subprogramme 3
International trade and commodities

21. Revisions to subprogramme 3, International trade and commodities, are proposed to the title of the subprogramme, the objective, expected accomplishments (a)-(e) and the related indicators of achievement and the strategy.

Objective of the Organization: To ensure the effective, qualitative and beneficial participation of all countries in international trade, including through addressing the special needs and challenges of commodity-dependent developing countries

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Enhanced implementation of measures by developing countries, in particular least developed countries and countries with economies in transition, to integrate beneficially into the international trading system and to create an enabling environment for sustainable development, through improved understanding of trade policymaking and enhanced national capacity	(i) Number of actions (such as the implementation of policy recommendations) taken by countries and institutions receiving UNCTAD assistance to enhance their participation in regional and multilateral trade agreements, cooperative frameworks and partnerships, including South-South trade negotiations and WTO accession processes
	(ii) Number of actions (such as the implementation of policy recommendations) taken by developing countries to integrate trade, productive capacity, employment and development concerns into their best-fit national trade and services policies
(b) Strengthened trade and trade-related decision-making of developing countries, in particular those in Africa and the least developed countries, as well as landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies, and countries with economies in transition and middle-income countries, according to their needs, and implementation of measures to address the trade and development impact of subsidies, tariff and non-tariff measures	(i) Number of beneficiaries indicating the usefulness of UNCTAD Trade Analysis and Information System, related statistical indicators, trade analysis training and trade policy research publications for sustainable development
	(ii) Number of specific actions (such as changes to regulations and increased transparency measures) taken by Member States, at the national, regional or multilateral levels, aimed at streamlining or harmonizing

	non-tariff measures in international trade, including the reduction or elimination of arbitrary or unjustified non-tariff barriers in international trade, with the assistance of UNCTAD
(c) Enhanced adoption, improvement and enforcement of national and regional competition and consumer protection legislation in developing countries and countries with economies in transition	Number of developing countries and countries with economies in transition that have adopted, revised or implemented competition and consumer protection legislation and institutional frameworks as a result of best practices, model laws and peer reviews provided by UNCTAD
(d) Enhanced design and implementation by developing countries, in particular those in Africa and the least developed countries, as well as landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies, and countries with economies in transition and middle-income countries, according to their needs, of trade, environment and sustainable development objectives and creative economy strategies at all levels	Number of developing countries and countries with economies in transition that have designed and implemented policies, programmes, normative initiatives and institutional arrangements to harness opportunities for trade in environmentally preferable products, including biotrade and creative industries, with assistance from UNCTAD
(e) Strengthened capacity of developing countries, in particular least developed countries and countries with economies in transition, to design and implement trade policies that allow women to benefit more from the opportunities arising from international trade	Percentage of stakeholders participating in country-based activities confirming improved capacity to identify and to address gender-specific trade barriers and gender-specific obstacles on the supply side

Strategy

Replacement of paragraph 10.17 of A/71/6/Rev.1

22. The subprogramme, under the responsibility of the Division on International Trade and Commodities, through the three pillars of the work of UNCTAD, will promote inclusive and sustainable growth and development and poverty eradication, based on the international trade in goods, services and commodities, the international trading system and the linkages between trade and internationally agreed development goals. The subprogramme will address persistent and emerging development challenges, with special emphasis on women's economic empowerment, access to decent and productive employment, food security and poverty eradication, and assess their implications for the development prospects of developing countries, least developed countries and countries with economies in transition, including at the national policymaking level. It will continue to improve cooperation and enhance synergies with other international organizations and foster the coordination of system-wide United Nations activities in the area of international trade. It will also strengthen the communication and dissemination aspects of its work. The subprogramme will assist all developing countries in promoting the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda through trade and development.

Replacement of paragraph 10.18 of A/71/6/Rev.1

23. The subprogramme will focus on:

(a) Monitoring and assessing the evolution of the international trading system and its trends from a development perspective, with particular attention to its potential contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals;

(b) Monitoring and providing information on all forms of protectionism, including subsidies and disguised trade barriers, in cooperation with WTO and other relevant institutions;

(c) Providing technical assistance and capacity-building to developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the area of multilateral and regional trade negotiations, formulation of trade policy frameworks and services policy reviews and other related trade policy aspects;

(d) Providing and reinforcing technical assistance and capacity-building to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, and countries with economies in transition before, during and in the follow-up of the process of accession to WTO;

(e) Examining ways to improve the utilization of trade preferences and assess the impact on development of the Enabling Clause of the Uruguay Round Protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 under WTO;

(f) Assisting the least developed countries in making use of existing initiatives and programmes such as duty-free and quota-free schemes, preferential rules of origin for those countries and the least developed countries services waiver;

(g) Assisting developing countries, in particular least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, African countries, as well as countries with economies in transition and structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies, in integrating into the multilateral trading system;

(h) Continuing and reinforcing its work on trade in services, services data and statistics, and analysis of trade and services for development;

(i) Continuing its work on research and analysis, within its mandate, on enhancing the impact of migration and migrants' remittances on development;

(j) Supporting countries in enhancing the contribution of the creative economy to inclusive and sustainable development;

(k) Assisting developing countries, in particular least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, African countries, countries with economies in transition and structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies, in achieving economic diversification and structural transformation, including increased participation in and upscaling of manufacturing and global supply chains;

(l) Continuing its work on trade and development aspects of intellectual property, while acknowledging that the World Intellectual Property Organization has the lead on intellectual property rights issues within the United Nations system;

(m) Continuing its work on issues related to South–South cooperation and integration and triangular cooperation, including through the Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries;

(n) Supporting developing countries in the formulation and implementation of national trade policy and regulatory frameworks and their integration into

national development strategies and macroeconomic policies, thus contributing to an enabling environment at all levels for inclusive and sustainable development;

(o) Promoting the use of effective competition and consumer policies with a view to achieving domestic and international competitiveness and dealing with anti-competitive practices;

(p) Addressing issues at the interface between trade and environment, including climate change, in the context of the promotion of sustainable development in its three dimensions: economic, social and environmental;

(q) Undertaking research and technical cooperation on environmental sustainability and on addressing the nexus between trade, development and environment;

(r) Addressing issues of technology transfer at the interface between trade and environment, including climate change, on mutually agreed terms and seizing trade and investment opportunities relating to that issue;

(s) Addressing challenges and opportunities in the promotion of sustainable development and poverty eradication, including tools and insights available to achieve those goals;

(t) In cooperation with other relevant international organizations and other stakeholders, support developing countries, in particular small island developing States, in the advancement of Sustainable Development Goal 14 in the design and implementation of regional and/or national economic development strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, seeking to promote sustainable trade in ocean-based sectors, including through the analysis of fisheries subsidies that lead to overcapacity and overfishing and subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and the challenges they pose to developing countries, particularly in connection with the conservation of marine resources and food security;

(u) Promoting a better understanding among developing countries, in particular least developed countries, of the links among trade, gender and development and supporting national capacities to formulate policies and measures aimed at enabling women to derive greater benefit from international trade and at achieving gender equality, including through supporting the establishment of institutions that support women's economic empowerment;

(v) Developing and implementing trade and trade-related technical cooperation and capacity-building activities, including through multi-donor programmes such as the Aid for Trade initiative, the Enhanced Integrated Framework and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework;

(w) Sharing best practices on partnerships for trade and development that can strengthen the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

(x) Undertaking research and analysis on public-private partnerships for development;

(y) In collaboration with WTO, ITC and other relevant partners, consolidating its work on databases on non-tariff measures, continuing its research on and analysis of trade policy measures and the impact of non-tariff measures on the trade and development prospects of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, and continuing its participation in the Transparency in Trade initiative.

Insertion of a new paragraph after paragraph 10.18 of A/71/6/Rev.1

24. In the area of commodities, the work under this subprogramme will contribute to the efforts of developing countries to identify and implement appropriate policies, at all levels, to monitor commodity prices and address the impacts of excessive volatility of those prices on them, and to formulate strategies and policies to respond to the challenges and opportunities of commodity markets, such as risk management instruments and diversification. It will also assist developing countries, in particular those in Africa, middle-income countries, countries with economies in transition, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies, including with regard to the achievement of internationally agreed development goals. In preparing its reports related to commodity-dependent developing countries, UNCTAD will assess the trade and development-related implications of the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Sustainable Development Goals. UNCTAD will monitor developments and challenges in commodity markets and address links between international commodity trade and development. The component will continue to play a key role, with appropriate coordination with other relevant international and regional actors, in:

(a) Addressing the trade and development problems associated with the commodity economy and the links between international commodity trade and development, in particular poverty eradication, and continuing to support commodity-dependent developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, through policy reviews, dialogues and technical assistance in maximizing the developing benefits of links between commodity production and trade;

(b) Working in the areas of commodities, food security and investment in agriculture and fisheries, taking into account in particular the special needs of Africa and the least developed countries, in cooperation with other relevant organizations;

(c) Continuing work in the area of agricultural commodities to help developing countries to achieve more sustainable and strengthened agricultural production, food security and export capacity, taking into account the needs of small-scale farmers and the empowerment of women and youth, and continuing to support cotton-producing developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, in their specific needs and challenges;

(d) Continuing work in the area of non-food commodities, in particular minerals, metals and energy products, with a focus on policies and strategies for sustainable resource management;

(e) Assisting commodity-dependent developing countries in their efforts to:

(i) Develop national commodity strategies, including the mainstreaming of commodity policies into their broad-based national development strategies, such as poverty reduction strategies;

(ii) Build supply-side capacities in order to achieve competitiveness;

(iii) Align development policies with the multilateral trading system with a view to participating in, including moving up, global or regional commodity value chains and diversifying commodity sectors;

(iv) Comply with international trade standards, particularly non-tariff measures such as food standards and sanitary and phytosanitary measures;

(v) Take advantage of export opportunities for commodities in emerging markets;

(vi) Establish effective marketing systems and support frameworks for small commodity producers;

(vii) Develop commodity financing and risk management schemes;

(viii) Strengthen their capacity to reduce the short-term negative effects of price volatility, through instruments for market risk management, particularly in the case of net food-importing developing countries;

(f) Promoting intergovernmental cooperation in the field of commodities and building consensus regarding ways to integrate commodity policies into:

(i) National, regional and international initiatives;

(ii) Trade-related policies and instruments for the resolution of commodity problems;

(iii) Investment and financial policies for gaining access to financial resources for commodity-based development.

Subprogramme 4
Technology and logistics

25. Revisions to subprogramme 4, Technology and logistics, are proposed to indicator of achievement (a)(i) and the strategy.

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Improved efficiency and sustainability of trade logistics of developing countries and some countries with economies in transition	(i) Number of actions (such as policies and plans) taken by developing countries, countries with economies in transition and relevant institutions, with the assistance of UNCTAD, to improve transport, logistics and trade and port efficiency, including by reducing transport costs, improving transit and trade facilitation and transport connectivity, strengthening sustainable and resilient transport systems, implementing the WTO Agreement on Trade Facilitation and establishing a supportive legal framework (ii) Number of developing countries and countries with economies in transition increasing the efficiency of their customs administration (e.g., through a reduction in goods clearance time and an increase in revenue collection) with assistance from the UNCTAD Automated System for Customs Data programme (iii) Number of developing countries and some countries with economies in transition having improved trade logistics performance on the basis of benchmark indicators related to logistics and business efficiency, with the assistance of UNCTAD

Strategy

Replacement of paragraph 10.20 of A/71/6/Rev.1

26. The subprogramme, under the responsibility of the Division on Technology and Logistics, will help improve the technological capacity and efficiency in transport and trade logistics, to enhance competitiveness in international trade and overall development of developing countries, especially those in Africa and least developed countries, as well as landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, transit developing countries and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies, as well as middle-income countries, according to their needs, by:

(a) Assisting in the development and implementation of effective transport and trade logistics policies, strengthening transport operations management, enhancing maritime transport and port efficiency, improving transit and transport connectivity, supporting the design and implementation of sustainable and resilient freight transport systems, and assisting in the implementation of customs automation programmes;

(b) Supporting the development and implementation of appropriate institutional, regulatory and legal frameworks for the facilitation of trade and transport;

(c) Reinforcing support to developing countries to undertake trade facilitation reforms, including implementation of the WTO Agreement on Trade Facilitation, as well as their participation in transport-related and trade facilitation negotiations;

(d) Contributing to the implementation of international agreements and outcomes that recognize the role of transport and trade facilitation in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

(e) Addressing the special trade logistics, transit and transport infrastructure needs of landlocked and transit developing countries and small island developing States, including by supporting the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action and the Samoa Pathway;

(f) Assisting developing countries and contributing to policy dialogue and cooperation mechanisms in support of sustainable and resilient transport, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction for transport infrastructure, services and operations, and the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources;

(g) Helping developing countries to participate effectively in international discussions on technology transfer and knowledge sharing and to identify policy options and best practices, and assisting developing countries in identifying ways and means to operationalize technology transfer and undertake research on the impact of transfer of technology on trade and development;

(h) Supporting initiatives for, and policy dialogue on, the diffusion of scientific and technical knowledge and transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms and access to and the acquisition of technology for developing countries, including the diffusion of environmentally sound technologies and corresponding know-how, identifying policy options and best practices and undertaking research on the impact of transfer of technology on trade and development;

(i) Promoting effective international and national policies to help developing countries harness science, technology, innovation and entrepreneurship as an effective means of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals,

through policy analysis, sharing of experiences and policy-oriented capacity-building such as science, technology and innovation policy reviews and related training;

(j) Working on enhancing development gains from the digital economy and electronic commerce through research and policy analysis, national information and communications technology policy reviews, capacity-building in the area of electronic commerce legislation and improving access to data and statistics on the information economy to assess policies and measure impact, including through the Partnership on Measuring Information and Communication Technology for Development, and facilitating multi-stakeholder dialogue on how to expand the benefits from electronic commerce and digital trade in developing countries, including through the development of eTrade for All;

(k) Contributing to the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 with respect to trade and interrelated issues in the areas of technology and sustainable development;

(l) Contributing to the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, including the outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society;

(m) Contributing to the implementation of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism to support the Sustainable Development Goals and the operationalization of the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries;

(n) Serving as the secretariat of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development;

(o) Fostering training and capacity-building aimed at policymakers and practitioners in the fields of trade and related areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development;

(p) Assisting developing countries, within its mandates, in the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, and enhancing the dissemination and communication aspects of its work.

Subprogramme 5
Africa, least developed countries and special programmes

27. Revisions to subprogramme 5, Africa, least developed countries and special programmes, are proposed to the strategy.

Strategy

Replacement of paragraph 10.21 of A/71/6/Rev.1

28. The subprogramme, under the responsibility of the Division for Africa, Least Developed Countries and Special Programmes, will focus on identifying and promoting understanding of the economic development problems specific to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States. It will play an advocacy role in promoting consensus in the international development community regarding policy measures that best address those development problems. This involves the identification of new issues and approaches, as well as greater interaction with research institutes in least developed countries and with development partners. The subprogramme will also contribute to the implementation of and the follow-up to the outcomes of relevant

global conferences and to the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, including those set out in the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 and in the programmes of action for landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, respectively, as well as in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The subprogramme will assist as many countries with special needs as possible in their efforts to successfully achieve economic diversification and structural transformation. It will seek to:

(a) Strengthen the focus on trade and development needs of the least developed countries, in accordance with the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 and other relevant outcomes, and support the least developed countries in the quest for structural economic transformation as the most desirable avenue for structural progress towards graduation from least developed country status;

(b) Help landlocked developing countries to implement priorities set out in the Vienna Programme of Action and the Nairobi Maafikiano as well as in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to address weak productive capacities and structural economic transformation and to mitigate the adverse economic consequences of their geographical disadvantage;

(c) Continue its work in assisting small island developing States to address the persistent trade, investment and development challenges that they encounter, including through the implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway;

(d) Continue to pay special attention to the problems of other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies;

(e) Continue to support Africa to address its special concerns and needs, including as articulated in the New Partnership for Africa's Development, while reaffirming the importance of supporting Agenda 2063 of the African Union;

(f) Assist the least developed countries in making use of existing initiatives and programmes such as duty-free and quota-free schemes, preferential rules of origin for those countries and the least developed countries services waiver, as well as targeted assistance under initiatives such as the Enhanced Integrated Framework and the Aid for Trade initiative.

Replacement of paragraph 10.22 of A/71/6/Rev.1

29. Research outputs will be geared to facilitating the provision of advisory services, training, workshops, lectures and technical assistance activities, with a view to improving human and institutional capabilities and raising the awareness of development partners regarding the specific needs of developing countries covered by the subprogramme. The latter will continue to address the special concerns and needs of Africa, including by disseminating its research to relevant policymakers. Special attention will be given to the gender dimension in addressing the inclusiveness of trade and other policies.

Replacement of paragraph 10.23 of A/71/6/Rev.1

30. The subprogramme will continue to support countries with special needs in their efforts to benefit from their respective United Nations statuses, which should be a catalyst for structural economic transformation, resilience-building and poverty reduction. The subprogramme will also continue to support as many least developed countries as possible in their progress towards graduation from least developed country status and in ensuring a smooth transition from that status.

Insertion of a new paragraph after paragraph 10.23 of A/71/6/Rev.1

31. Technical cooperation outputs of the subprogramme will be focused on building capacities in the least developed countries to effectively use the existing initiatives to improve their market access and productive capacities in goods and services as well as on effective participation in and the delivery of trade-related technical assistance in the context of, inter alia, the Enhanced Integrated Framework and the Aid for Trade initiative.

Replacement of paragraph 10.24 of A/71/6/Rev.1

32. The subprogramme will seek to make UNCTAD a central player in the nexus of international efforts to bring as many least developed countries as possible nearer to graduation thresholds. Of particular importance in that UNCTAD role will be helping those countries in the quest for structural transformation and enhancing their ability to identify and implement the most appropriate responses to structural impediments, notably through productive capacity-building and resilience-building action. The subprogramme will also contribute to the implementation and outcomes of the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries and the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, in particular the commitments, within these programmes of action, to address key development issues such as the quest for sound economic specialization, structural transformation and vulnerability alleviation.

Legislative mandates

33. Revisions to the list of legislative mandates are proposed as given below.

General Assembly resolutions

1995 (XIX)	Establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as an organ of the General Assembly
2297 (XXII)	International Trade Centre
63/204	Report of the twelfth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
63/303	Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development
65/280	Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020
66/288	The future we want
67/226	Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system
68/200	Unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries
68/219	Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence
69/15	SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway

69/137	Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014-2024
69/233	Promotion of sustainable tourism, including ecotourism, for poverty eradication and environment protection
69/313	Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa Action Agenda)
70/1	Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
70/133	Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly
70/187	International trade and development
70/218	Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)
70/222	South-South cooperation

Trade and Development Board resolutions and reports

TD/442	Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its twelfth session
TD/500/Add.1	Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its thirteenth session: the Doha Mandate
TD/519/Add.2	Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its fourteenth session: Nairobi Maafikiano

Subprogramme 1
Globalization, interdependence and development

General Assembly resolutions

66/188	Addressing excessive price volatility in food and related financial and commodity markets
69/227	Towards a New International Economic Order
70/12	Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People
70/108	Assistance to the Palestinian people
70/188	International financial system and development
70/190	External debt sustainability and development

Subprogramme 3
International trade

General Assembly resolutions

70/186	Consumer protection

70/191	Commodities
70/201	Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development

Subprogramme 4
Technology and logistics

General Assembly resolutions

60/252	World Summit on the Information Society
70/125	Outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society
70/213	Science, technology and innovation for development
70/184	Information and communications technologies for development

Economic and Social Council resolutions

2015/26	Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society
2015/27	Science, technology and innovation for development

Subprogramme 5
Africa, least developed countries and special programmes

General Assembly resolutions

67/221	Smooth transition for countries graduating from the list of least developed countries
67/222	Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation
68/18	Graduation of countries from the least developed country category
68/225	Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation
70/202	Follow-up to and implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

70/216	Follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries
70/295	New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support

Subprogramme 6
Operational aspects of trade promotion and export development

General Assembly resolutions

64/189	Unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries
64/216	Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)
64/220	Operational activities for development of the United Nations system
64/222	Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation
66/186	Unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries
66/215	Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)
66/218	Operational activities for development of the United Nations system
67/213	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twelfth special session and the implementation of section IV.C, entitled "Environmental pillar in the context of sustainable development", of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1819 (LV)	United Nations export promotion programmes

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change decisions

1/CP.21	Adoption of the Paris Agreement

World Trade Organization resolutions

WT/MIN (01)/DEC/1	Ministerial Declaration
WT/MIN (05)/DEC	Doha Work Programme: Ministerial Declaration
WT/MIN (11)/W/2	Elements for political guidance
WT/MIN (13)/DEC	Bali Ministerial Declaration
WT/MIN (15)/DEC	Nairobi Ministerial Declaration

Programme 12
Human settlements

34. Modifications to the biennial programme plan for the period 2018-2019 take into account General Assembly resolution 71/256 on the New Urban Agenda. Specifically, revisions are proposed under programme 12, Human settlements, to paragraphs of the overall orientation and subprogrammes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

Overall orientation

Replacement of paragraphs 12.2-12.9 of A/71/6/Rev.1

35. The Habitat Agenda, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) in Istanbul, Turkey, in 1996, specified key responsibilities of UN-Habitat. More recently, the New Urban Agenda, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) in Quito in October 2016, reaffirmed the role and expertise of UN-Habitat, within its mandate, as a focal point for sustainable urbanization and human settlements, in collaboration with other United Nations system entities, recognizing the linkages between sustainable urbanization and, inter alia, sustainable development, disaster risk reduction and climate change. It also invited the Secretary-General to report on progress in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda every four years and further stated that the preparation of the report would be coordinated by UN-Habitat in close collaboration with other relevant entities of the United Nations system, ensuring an inclusive United Nations system-wide coordination process. It underlined the importance of UN-Habitat, given its role within the United Nations system as a focal point on sustainable urbanization and human settlements, including in the implementation, follow-up to and review of the New Urban Agenda, in collaboration with other United Nations system entities.

36. In addition, Goal 11 of the Sustainable Development Goals, contained in the recently adopted 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, calls upon the global community to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. This stand-alone goal, in addition to other specific targets under other Sustainable Development Goals, promotes an integrated, holistic and universal approach to urbanization. The focus of UN-Habitat and the strategic plan for 2014-2019 is fully aligned with Goal 11 and related goals. UN-Habitat is uniquely placed to support countries towards the achievement of Goal 11, its targets and related goals.

37. The six-year strategic plan for the period 2014-2019 is being implemented through three successive biennial strategic frameworks, for 2014–2015, 2016–2017 and 2018–2019. The direction of the present strategic framework has been further guided by the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), entitled "The New Urban Agenda". In light of the New Urban Agenda and with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of UN-Habitat, Member States requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly during its seventy-first session an evidence-based and independent assessment of UN-Habitat. The result of the assessment, requested in paragraph 172 of the New Urban Agenda, and General Assembly resolution 71/235 should guide the direction of the strategic framework.

38. The rapidly increasing dominance of cities as the habitat of humankind places the process of urbanization among the most significant global trends of the twenty-first century. Sustainable urbanization is now accepted as a positive and broader force that can help the world overcome some of its major global challenges, such as

climate change, poverty and inequality, most notably in the adoption of the New Urban Agenda at the Habitat III conference in Quito, in October 2016. The strategic plan for 2014-2019 identifies key challenges on urbanization and human settlements and sets out a vision and strategic direction for addressing them. In the strategic plan, Member States set out a new vision of the role of urbanization in sustainable development.

39. Responding to the assertion by Governments and partners of the importance of sustainable urbanization at the Habitat III conference, UN-Habitat promotes a proactive approach to urban development that is able to integrate all facets of sustainable development to promote equity, welfare and shared prosperity. The Programme is focused on all levels of human settlements, from small rural communities, villages and market towns to intermediate cities and metropolises. In driving this approach to sustainable urbanization, UN-Habitat aims to be a specialized programme, providing unique products to governments and other partners.

40. Considering the close linkages between urbanization and climate change and aware of the importance of urban planning, transport and buildings to climate action, the strategic framework builds on multi-stakeholder initiatives supporting cities and subnational authorities in the implementation of the outcome of the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. UN-Habitat will support cities and human settlements to reduce their environmental impact and emissions and address their impact on human and public health and climate change, enhance urban resilience, help cities to access climate finance and support vertical integration schemes that empower cities to take climate action and implement global targets at the local level.

41. Within the framework of the strategic plan for 2014-2019, UN-Habitat has addressed the challenges and opportunities of the twenty-first century through a three-pronged approach that emphasizes urban legislation, urban planning and design, and urban economy and municipal finance. Those are the first three areas of focus of the strategic plan for 2014-2019 and the basic tools for achieving sustainable urban development. Housing, urban basic services and urban risk reduction build on the foundation provided by the three-pronged approach to fully address the basic needs of the people living in cities, including people in vulnerable situations.

42. The UN-Habitat programme of work will be jointly implemented by branches and regional offices under a matrix structure, specifically with a view to supporting integrated approaches to sustainable urbanization. In this respect, the programme of work will include a cohesive portfolio of projects and initiatives that will respond to recent global strategic processes, including, within the mandate of UN-Habitat, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the outcome of the 2016 high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on addressing large movements of refugees and migrants, the "New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants". The following seven subprogammes continue to be the vehicle for support by UN-Habitat to Member States and other partners in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and related global priorities:

Subprogramme 1: Urban legislation, land and governance;

Subprogramme 2: Urban planning and design;

Subprogramme 3: Urban economy and municipal finance;

Subprogramme 4: Urban basic services;

Subprogramme 5: Housing and slum upgrading;

Subprogramme 6: Risk reduction, rehabilitation and urban resilience;

Subprogramme 7: Urban research and capacity development.

43. During the biennium, UN-Habitat will promote and support the development of national urban policy frameworks regarding sustainable urbanization and human settlements, in line with resolution 25/4 of 23 April 2015 of the Governing Council of UN-Habitat. By implementing the subprogrammes, the main strategies that UN-Habitat and partners will employ include undertaking advocacy efforts to raise awareness of sustainable urbanization issues, providing evidence-based policy advice, building capacities, developing tools, norms and standards based on best practices, implementing demonstration projects that can evolve to scale on the basis of approaches demonstrated to be successful, and providing assistance to Governments, local authorities and other stakeholders responsible for urban issues.

44. UN-Habitat will increase outreach efforts and disseminate key messages to enhance global awareness and sensitization of sustainable urbanization issues among national Governments, local authorities and other partners, as well as among the public. The main mechanisms for advocacy, outreach and communication will be the World Urban Campaign, the World Urban Forum and flagship publications.

Replacement of paragraph 12.11 of A/71/6/Rev.1

45. Subprogramme 2, Urban planning and design, will provide local, subnational and national governments with a set of tested approaches, guidelines and tools to support the management of growth and improved sustainability, efficiency and equity of cities and the peri-urban and rural areas through planning and design at different scales and all levels. This subprogramme will also focus on how urban planning and design can enhance climate change mitigation and adaptation action. Special attention will be paid to promoting the principle of optimization of the population density and economic density of urban settlements and, where appropriate, mixed land use, diversity and better connectivity, in order to increase urban value and productivity, and equitable access to basic services.

Replacement of paragraphs 12.13-12.15 of A/71/6/Rev.1

46. Subprogramme 4, Urban basic services, will place emphasis on strengthening policies and institutional frameworks for better integrating and expanding access to urban basic services. Policy and technical cooperation will be provided to partner countries and local authorities. The subprogramme will have four programmatic clusters, namely: (a) water and sanitation; (b) urban waste management; (c) urban mobility; and (d) urban energy. The subprogramme will contribute to improvement in air quality by reducing air pollution resulting from transport activities and the continued reliance on polluting energy sources for indoor lighting and cooking. It will explore the use of information and communications technologies (ICT) to improve service provision. This subprogramme will improve access to drinking water and improved sanitation in underserved communities. It will also link the provision of basic services to the city's increase in productivity and its capacity to generate employment.

47. Subprogramme 5, Housing and slum upgrading, will pursue the promotion of the progressive realization of the right to adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living for all, through the promotion of policies that

increase the supply of adequate and sustainable housing, upgrade existing slums and prevent the development of new slums. This prevention effort will be made on the basis of a strategic approach to housing that places housing at the centre of the city and of urban policies.

48. Subprogramme 6, Risk reduction, rehabilitation and urban resilience, will engage in both reducing urban risk and disasters, responding to urban crises through its Resilient Cities Programme and Settlements Recovery Programme. The subprogramme will address crisis-affected cities and other human settlements in terms of both disaster prevention and disaster response, especially promoting "rebuilding by design".

Replacement of paragraphs 12.18-12.20 of A/71/6/Rev.1

49. The UN-Habitat programme of work is implemented by strongly integrating the normative and operational aspects of its work. This hybrid approach is one of the key comparative advantages of UN-Habitat. Its normative work drives the development of its programme and the formulation of its projects. The results of the operational work of the programme will be captured, and the knowledge gained will inform the normative work of the Programme. The delivery of the UN-Habitat programme of work at the regional and country levels is largely led by the regional offices, in full accordance with national priorities. In this regard, the Programme will move to further strengthen national ownership of programmes at the country level through the UN-Habitat country programme documents, under the United Nations Development Assistance Framework where one exists, and always in support of national strategic planning mechanisms.

50. The effective and efficient delivery of services is essential for the future of the Programme, with regard to being viewed as fit for purpose and providing value for money. UN-Habitat will continue to reform and develop its business and service model, in close consultation with Member States. In the first instance, it will proceed with whatever reforms are possible within its current architecture, working within the Secretariat. However, the results of the assessment could lead to an adjustment in its architecture, which could in turn significantly enhance speed, impact, cost effectiveness and the deployment of programme resources and activities. This will have a significant impact on achieving development outcomes in the field.

51. During the 2018–2019 biennium, UN-Habitat will further strengthen results-based management in programmes, projects, policies and activities, in line with Governing Council resolution 25/3 of 23 April 2015. To strengthen coherence and alignment in programme implementation and to ensure that all organizational units, including regional offices, are delivering the approved work programme, UN-Habitat will enhance planning, monitoring and reporting mechanisms, as well as resource mobilization efforts. The Programme will continue to monitor and report on progress made in implementing the strategic plan and the work programme and budget. It will explore the implementation of more strategic approaches with regard to results and evidence, including through the strengthening of results-based management to fit the needs of the Programme. In line with its evaluation policy, the Programme will undertake corporate, programme and project evaluations, as well as self-evaluations, of all projects that will have closed during the biennium.

Replacement of paragraph 12.22 of A/71/6/Rev.1

52. At the global, regional and national levels, UN-Habitat will coordinate, cooperate and collaborate with United Nations funds, agencies and programmes to support the implementation of the New Urban Agenda by governments. In addition,

it will work closely with Governments, local authorities, international financial institutions, regional development banks, foundations, the private sector, public-private partnerships, academic and research institutions and many other partners, in line with its partnership strategy.

Subprogramme 1
Urban legislation, land and governance

53. Revisions to subprogramme 1, Urban legislation, land and governance, are proposed to the strategy.

Strategy

Replacement of paragraphs 12.23-12.25 of A/71/6/Rev.1

54. Subprogramme 1 provides the foundation for sustainable urban development. Its elements are the structures that other subprogrammes require to provide effective solutions while ensuring equal opportunity and reducing inequalities of outcome. They include the legal framework that establishes the shape and structure of urban areas and determines the rights, roles and responsibilities involved in decision-making in urban areas, including all those affected; promoting the supply of adequate serviced land for sustainable urbanization, through land management systems and tools, built on the principle of security of tenure for all, that provide the basis for responsive, inclusive and effective land management that ensures equal opportunity and reduces inequalities of outcome; local governments as the principal municipal decision makers and service providers through efficient and open governance; and improving urban safety for all.

55. Subprogramme 1 will work in close cooperation with subprogrammes 2 and 3, under the three-pronged approach, to deliver long-term solutions that support predictable urban investment and the stability required to protect the interests of groups in vulnerable situations. This integrated approach is central to the effective delivery of the 2030 Agenda.

56. The objectives of the subprogramme will be achieved primarily through the development and implementation of practical tools and approaches to legislation and regulation, security of tenure and land management, efficient and open governance for inclusive and sustainable urban development and urban safety so as to enable governments to effectively implement national urban policies that promote equality, inclusion, accountability and efficiency. The strategies for achieving the expected accomplishments are to increase the capacity of local and national governments and other Habitat Agenda partners as follows:

(a) To implement effective urban legislation, with priority given to the areas of urban extension, densification, urban planning and finance. UN-Habitat will support nationally owned reform processes of regulatory instruments in the principal elements of urbanization, including land management and public space, the supply of serviced land, development control, value sharing and public and private investment. Support to governments at all levels in these areas will be built upon partnerships and the information developed through the UrbanLex database and delivered through the essential law concept, which prioritizes effectiveness and impact pathways, particularly in resource-poor contexts. The subprogramme's work will also emphasize the function of the rule of law in supporting transitions from humanitarian to development assistance;

(b) To improve land management and promote security of tenure for all. UN-Habitat will continue to support governments at all levels to improve land

management systems and provide land tenure security for the poor through the implementation of land policies, tools and approaches that are pro poor, gender appropriate, effective and sustainable. Through the Global Land Tool Network and linked to UN-Habitat field projects, the subprogramme will support the adoption of policies and tools in priority areas, including the administration and regulation of land markets; fit for purpose and inclusive land records and land management systems; local, subnational and national capacity to manage land issues; improved land-based financing systems; inclusive land allocation and distribution strategies; the use of land readjustment as a means to acquire public space, develop housing space and improve urban layout; and the adoption of tools for land tenure security for women and vulnerable groups;

(c) To develop and promote policies, plans and strategies that strengthen decentralized governance and global, national and local advocacy. UN-Habitat will continue to focus on enabling effective and collaborative forms of multilevel governance, including e-governance and the simplification of procedures that empower cities and human settlements and build dialogue between all spheres of government. UN-Habitat will support effective decision-making at the local level and strengthened local institutional structures by providing advisory services aimed at increasing authority and resources for local institutions in planning for urban growth. UN-Habitat will support Member States in promoting innovation in municipal management for more efficient and accountable local governments able to achieve inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities for all. UN-Habitat will increase its efforts to support the voice and perspectives of local governments in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. This will be achieved through the forum of the United Nations Advisory Committee on Local Authorities as the voice of local government in the United Nations system. Improving the safety of women and girls will continue to be a prominent theme, addressed primarily through the Global Network on Safer Cities and operational joint programmes to strengthen urban safety through a city-led, multisectoral and multi-stakeholder approach.

Subprogramme 2
Urban planning and design

57. Revisions to subprogramme 2, Urban planning and design, are proposed to the expected accomplishments of the Secretariat and the indicators of achievement, specifically expected accomplishments (a) and (c) and the related indicators of achievement. Revisions are also proposed to the strategy.

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Improved national urban policies or spatial frameworks for compact, integrated and connected, socially inclusive cities and for planned urban extension adopted by partner metropolitan, subnational and national authorities	Increased number of partner metropolitan, subnational and national authorities that have adopted national urban policies or spatial frameworks that support compact, integrated and connected, socially inclusive cities
(c) Improved policies, plans and strategies that contribute to the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change adopted by partner city, subnational and national authorities	Increased number of partner city, subnational and national authorities that have adopted and implemented policies, plans or strategies that contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation

Strategy

Replacement of paragraphs 12.26 and 12.27 of A/71/6/Rev.1

58. National urban policies, planned city extensions, public space, urban design, compactness and climate-friendly planning and design underpin the New Urban Agenda. The New Urban Agenda highlights the importance of urban and territorial planning and national urban policies. This is in line with Sustainable Development Goal 11 and other Sustainable Development Goals relevant to urbanization and human settlements. UN-Habitat support to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda will be further complemented by the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning adopted by the Governing Council in 2015. In addition, the Guiding Principles for City Climate Action Planning endorsed by 45 UN-Habitat partners at the twenty-first Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Paris, support these policies. The accreditation of UN-Habitat to the Adaptation Fund as a multilateral implementing entity could enhance its capacity to implement the New Urban Agenda. The strategy of subprogramme 2 will be informed by these global frameworks and focus on supporting their implementation, within the scope of the mandate of UN-Habitat, and build on multi-stakeholder initiatives supporting national, city and subnational authorities in the implementation of the climate actions in support of the Paris Agreement. It will also build on previous achievements and lessons learned.

59. Given that urban planning and design is one key component of the three-pronged approach to urbanization, the subprogramme will work in synergy with the subprogrammes on urban legislation and urban economy and municipal finance to deliver a more effective management of the relationship between public and private space and to realize improved and implementable urban plans and polices, which in turn will support the transformation towards a new urban model, capable of leveraging the urban advantage for enhancing the common good and the long-term sustainability of cities and national systems. Specific strategies for achieving the expected accomplishments are as follows:

(a) To improve national urban policies or spatial frameworks at the metropolitan, subnational and national levels, UN-Habitat will strengthen technical capacity to enhance urban planning and policy design and strategy development, reinforce and build partnerships, foster knowledge management and encourage peer learning and a community of practice approach to national urban policies and spatial frameworks. This will be supported by developing targeted programmes and projects that take an integrated approach to enhancing well-established urban-rural linkages that contribute to achieving sustainable development and poverty eradication, with a focus on strengthening the planning and policy capacity of small and intermediate cities, facilitating an integrated approach to metropolitan development and establishing clear linkages with the three-pronged approach. UN-Habitat will also promote a number of guiding principles, such as optimizing the population density and economic density of urban settlements, where appropriate, ensuring mixed land use, diversity, better social capital, innovation and improved connectivity to take advantage of economies of agglomeration and minimize mobility demand;

(b) To improve urban policies, spatial frameworks and urban design at the city and neighbourhood levels, UN-Habitat will focus on expanding its work on citywide strategies, public space, planned city extensions and infill and on supporting the capacity of cities to formulate and implement urban planning activities and instruments which are relevant, transformative and implementable. UN-Habitat will promote international cooperation to share technical expertise, build technical, policymaking and urban design capacity and document and share

successful experiences of sustainable and integrated spatial planning. This strategy will use peer-to-peer capacity-building, the further development of a global network of urban planning and design labs and the establishment of hubs of knowledge relating to public space to share good practices among cities and advocate for improved planning systems;

(c) To improve policies, plans and strategies that contribute to the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change, UN-Habitat will work to support the implementation of the relevant aspects of the Paris Agreement by: building the capacity of national and local governments to mitigate and adapt to climate change and reduce the vulnerability of urban populations; helping cities to reduce their environmental impact and emissions, including through improved urban design, as well as by sharing international best practices and facilitating the introduction of technology and tools that cities will use to assess their risks and vulnerabilities and plan for resilience; developing normative capacity-building and decision-making tools in collaboration with partners and as part of an emerging global community of practice; helping cities to access climate finance; supporting vertical integration schemes that empower cities to take climate action; supporting multi-stakeholder initiatives, such as the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy and the Cities Climate Finance Leadership Alliance; using urban planning and design as a strategy to address climate-related risks; and developing pilot initiatives and operational projects at the local level to demonstrate new urban and regional planning approaches so as to build climate resilience and adopt climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies that mobilize local and international knowledge and support "learning by doing". At the same time UN-Habitat will help cities to improve urban air quality while reducing their greenhouse gas emissions in a holistic manner, including via active engagement in the Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-lived Climate Pollutants.

Subprogramme 3
Urban economy and municipal finance

60. Revisions to subprogramme 3, Urban economy and municipal finance, are proposed to the strategy.

Strategy

Replacement of paragraph 12.28 of A/71/6/Rev.1

61. The subprogramme supports local, subnational and national authorities in adopting or implementing inclusive policies and strategies that are supportive of inclusive economic growth and development, the creation of economic opportunities for all, particularly young men and women and vulnerable groups, and improved municipal finance. The strategy of the subprogramme falls within the framework of the New Urban Agenda. The strategy is in line with the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and the commitment to scaling up international cooperation to strengthen the capacities of municipalities and other local authorities, contained in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development. The strategies for achieving the expected accomplishments are as follows:

(a) To improve the capacity of partner cities in adopting strategies supportive of inclusive economic growth, UN-Habitat will create and share knowledge and good practices on city-specific policies, strategies and tools for achieving inclusive and sustainable economic growth in cities; raise awareness among mayors, city managers and urban professionals of the economic and social

benefits of good urban form and provide technical tools and advisory services on spatial economic analysis to support urban planning decisions and urban economic development projects, including urban renewal and cluster development initiatives; and create, through training and coaching, a community of local economic development practitioners to facilitate knowledge-sharing and build the capacity of local governments in local economy assessment, planning and implementation. UN-Habitat will develop its knowledge base and advocate for inclusive urban economic growth policies through its flagship reports, including the World Cities Report, and the regional commission and development bank reports to which it is invited to contribute;

(b) To enhance the capacity of partner cities to adopt urban policies or programmes supportive of improved employment, skill development and sustainable livelihoods for urban young people and women, UN-Habitat will improve the quality and impact of livelihood programmes for young people through normative and operational work on the basis of the methodology of youth-led development, which places youth at the centre of their own development; the core focus areas with regard to the improvement of the livelihoods of young men and women will be aligned to the thematic priority areas of the Programme, with a particular focus given to job creation and livelihoods, as well as governance, resilience and risk reduction, using "urban space" projects, the Urban Youth Fund and the Youth 21 programme as entry points;

(c) To improve the capacity of partner cities to implement plans or strategies for improved municipal finance, UN-Habitat will build the technical and institutional capacity of local authorities. Local governments will be supported in expanding and better utilizing endogenous sources of revenue by: implementing land value sharing mechanisms to enhance the financing of local urban infrastructure, especially in the context of planned city extensions and urban development plans; improving the management of local assets, such as land, public properties, public space and service-providing facilities; promoting the fiscal empowerment of municipalities, such as through improved tax collection, including using technological solutions; building skills and capacity to better plan and manage municipal budgets; and supporting, in coordination with subprogramme 1, the design of the institutional and legal reforms necessary to achieve results in the above and related aspects of municipal finance. Local governments will also be supported in assessing their local infrastructure financing needs and identify viable options, including leveraging and utilizing endogenous sources.

Subprogramme 4
Urban basic services

62. Revisions to subprogramme 4, Urban basic services, are proposed to expected accomplishment (a) and the related indicator of achievement and the strategy.

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Improved policies and guidelines on equitable access to sustainable urban basic services implemented by partner local, subnational and national authorities	(i) Increased number of partner local, subnational and national authorities implementing institutional and legislative frameworks for increasing equitable access to urban basic services, the international guidelines on decentralization and the guidelines on access to basic services for all

Strategy

Replacement of paragraph 12.29 of A/71/6/Rev.1

63. A key focus of subprogramme 4 is on supporting local, subnational and national authorities responsible for urban and human settlements issues in developing and implementing policies for increasing equitable access to urban basic services and improving the standard of living of the urban poor, including in collaboration with the private sector and non-profit actors. The strategy for achieving the expected accomplishments is as follows:

(a) Sustainable urban basic services, such as water, sanitation, mobility, energy, waste management, including solid waste, and drainage, are outcomes of the three-pronged approach and essential components that support the economic and social development of human settlements. In this regard, to improve policies and guidelines on equitable access to sustainable urban basic services, as appropriate, UN-Habitat will disseminate best practices and provide capacity-building support to local, subnational and national authorities to formulate and implement policies, legislation and regulations in the areas of urban mobility, urban energy, water and sanitation, urban waste management, air pollution and drainage, in the context of planned city extensions or infills. Efforts will focus on strengthening the technical and management capacity of governments and service providers to ensure institutional efficiency and effectiveness in service provision and to provide adequate levels of service for the urban poor, including to community institutions such as schools and hospitals, engaging in national and subnational policy and sector reform processes to mainstream urban basic services into national urban policies and practices, with a particular focus on the urban poor and all other vulnerable groups, and undertaking advocacy and networking on urban basic services. The subprogramme will assist both national and local governments to develop low carbon emission interventions, with a particular focus on energy efficiency in the built environment and renewable energy generation in cities. It will seek to support partner countries in aligning energy policies at the national and local levels while also working with power utilities providers, including producers and distributors. It will also explore the use of information and communications technologies (ICT) to improve service provision in all basic services, including water and wastewater, electricity and transportation. The subprogramme will encourage integrative approaches in policymaking and technology choices to enhance water sector and energy resource efficiency in both centralized legacy systems and in decentralized satellite systems. The Urban Basic Services Trust Fund, established by Governing Council resolution 24/2 of 19 April 2013, will provide a mechanism for facilitating resource flows to urban basic services and the implementation of subprogramme 4;

(b) To enhance an enabling environment for promoting investments in basic services, UN-Habitat will demonstrate, based on sound municipal finance and urban economies of value sharing, financial models that generate the resources for building infrastructure and providing services. Such models will lead to the endogenous development of cities, which in turn will increase the reach of more sustainable and resilient urban basic services to all. Existing partnerships with the regional development banks will be strengthened to provide pre-investment support and technical cooperation to partner countries and create both technical and management capacity to absorb capital-intensive resources provided by the banks. It will also continue to strengthen its work with governments and the private sector to channel financial support to expand access to urban basic services and to promote international cooperation in this regard as well. Pro-poor financing mechanisms will be developed to mobilize support for the urban poor and all other vulnerable groups.

Initiatives to demonstrate innovative financing, such as value sharing in relation to transit development, drinking water and electricity provision, and drainage systems, will be developed. The subprogramme will promote well-managed basic services in providing organized employment opportunities through better management of public transport, water and other utilities;

(c) To increase coverage of sustainable urban basic services, the subprogramme will support field demonstration projects for replication by local, subnational and national authorities. These field projects will highlight initiatives that have a beneficial impact with regard to the climate and address the increasing urban energy and water demands. They will include projects demonstrating decentralized, renewable sources-based provision of energy in cities, urban electric mobility based on renewable sources, energy efficient buildings, water saving and water reuse technologies, and sustainable municipal waste and wastewater management with energy recovering initiatives. Given the interdependent nature of water and energy, the subprogramme will place an emphasis on developing policy guidance on integrative services provision. The subprogramme will also engage in advocacy and awareness-raising activities to promote the use of sustainable urban basic services. An approach that promotes, protects and respects human rights will be supported with regard to enhancing effective collaboration between duty bearers and rights holders in improving access to basic services. The subprogramme will take into account the needs and priorities of the urban poor and all other vulnerable groups. Efforts will also be made to enhance gender balance and equity in service provision.

Subprogramme 5
Housing and slum upgrading

64. Revisions to subprogramme 5, Housing and slum upgrading, are proposed to the strategy.

Strategy

Replacement of paragraph 12.30 of A/71/6/Rev.1

65. The subprogramme will support access to adequate and sustainable housing for all in partner countries through the provision of advisory services and technical advice to strengthen policy frameworks and enhance country responses and implementation of housing and slum upgrading policies, programmes and strategies. The UN-Habitat "housing at the centre" approach and the Global Housing Strategy will provide the guiding principles for normative and operational work in partner countries. In addition, the Sustainable Development Goals and targets will guide further development and innovation of the subprogramme's work. The strategy for achieving the expected accomplishments will be as follows:

(a) To improve housing policies, strategies and programmes, UN-Habitat will promote the housing at the centre approach, a practical application of the Global Housing Strategy and the three-pronged approach, which position housing at the centre of national urban policies and conceptualization on urbanization. Through this approach, the development of segregated, low-income mass housing programmes is discouraged. Instead, the incremental nature of housing development will be promoted through more flexible and affordable alternatives, such as assisted self-construction, sites and services and allocation of land. In addition, UN-Habitat is promoting improved housing policies for inclusive housing finance and affordability, people-centred urban planning practices and realistic and enforceable legislation as a pivotal concept of the New Urban Agenda. In addition, support will

be given to countries in translating their strategies into inclusive housing programmes, developing and enforcing sustainable building codes and designing tools and mechanisms to promote inclusive housing finance, bridging the housing affordability gap for the poorest while adhering to international human rights law and working towards the realization of the right to adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living;

(b) To improve slum upgrading and strengthen sustainable planning policies, strategies and programmes to end urban poverty, UN-Habitat will promote integrated, inclusive, in-situ, incremental, climate resilient and participatory interventions that are pro-poor and particularly target women and youth, such as participatory citywide slum upgrading and prevention, which can generate the type of urbanization that results in broad-based prosperity and reduced inequalities. UN-Habitat will assist partner countries in developing initiatives to provide adequate and affordable housing for low-income urban residents in areas that, in most cases, are already located close to the centre of cities and towns. The strategy will address the social and spatial implications of the housing at the centre concept, linking it with broader urban renewal strategies for planned city infill, city extension and local economic development. The vehicle for implementing upgrading and proactive and sustainable measures to end urban poverty will be the participatory slum upgrading programme;

(c) A people-centred approach, within a framework that promotes, protects, and respects human rights, will be applied throughout the subprogramme with a view to enhancing the capacity of slum communities to advocate on their own behalf and partner with national and local authorities. In this regard, UN-Habitat will advise national and local authorities on providing leadership and empowering communities to implement strategies, programmes and initiatives. UN-Habitat uses the "community contracting" approach to contribute to the data revolution and global monitoring and to directly implement community initiatives, creating job opportunities and sustainable livelihoods and harnessing and strengthening capacity to maintain and further expand community infrastructure and services, as well as sustainable municipal finance instruments. UN-Habitat will promote new inclusive financial modalities such as non-collateral lending, guarantee funds and community banks for housing. Having broad ownership and clear roles and responsibilities of urban actors in coordinating bodies are important components for sustaining continued efforts, the upscaling of housing and slum upgrading and prevention initiatives. UN-Habitat will also promote policies regarding the social production of habitat, according to national legislations and standards.

Subprogramme 6
Risk reduction, rehabilitation and urban resilience

66. Revisions to subprogramme 6, Risk reduction, rehabilitation and urban resilience, are proposed to the subprogramme title, the indicator of achievement for expected accomplishment (a) and the strategy.

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Improved urban risk-reduction policies, strategies and programmes adopted for greater resilience of cities and other human settlements	Increased number of partner local, subnational and national governments that have included urban risk reduction and management in their plans

Strategy

Replacement of paragraph 12.31 of A/71/6/Rev.1

67. The subprogramme will support the increase of resilience of cities and human settlements to the impacts of natural and human-made disasters, and undertake response recovery and rehabilitation in ways that advance sustainable urban development in line with the outcome document of Habitat III. The tools to catalyse these processes include changing the planning paradigms to ensure that recovery plans incorporate risk and build in resilience; revising, updating or replacing obsolete or weak regulatory systems; and building capacities for both compliance and enforcement at all policy levels. These approaches, reflecting the New Urban Agenda, allow for the introduction of new means of generating capital and strengthening municipal finance through strengthened local economies which accounts for the final prong of the three-pronged approach. The strategies for achieving the expected accomplishments will be as follows:

(a) To improve urban risk reduction policies and the resilience of cities and human settlements, including urban basic services, the subprogramme will provide technical cooperation for interested Member States on the Programme-wide urban risk reduction and resilience agenda for UN-Habitat, including integrating and leveraging Programme and partner inputs with regard to urban planning, legislation and regulatory frameworks, and enhancing municipal finance capacity, leading to building more resilient cities and human settlements globally. The subprogramme will focus its efforts on facilitation, coordination and support with regard to the implementation of urban risk reduction work through the provision of technical support to national and local governments and other city stakeholders, inter-agency networks, field operations, regional offices, country offices and other thematic branches of the Programme. The strategy will generate knowledge, lessons learned, tools, guidelines and policy for urban risk reduction and resilience-building. UN-Habitat will also provide support with regard to the implementation of international frameworks, including the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the Sustainable Development Goals and the relevant global climate change agreements and initiatives;

(b) To improve recovery and reconstruction interventions, UN-Habitat will promote sustainable settlements recovery that is focused on "building back better", ensuring that settlements recovery benefits from improved urban planning and design and that aspects of integrated spatial, physical, organizational and functional urban reconstruction are included. Approaches will embrace risk-informed area-based planning, people-centred age- and gender-responsive recovery and coordination; integration and closer collaboration with local authorities; and stronger partnerships with affected communities in particular with women and youth groups. UN-Habitat will provide technical support to Governments through field operations and regional offices and will generate knowledge, lessons learned, best practices and guidelines to support strategic planning and programme implementation;

(c) To improve rehabilitation programmes in crisis responses, UN-Habitat will engage, through the Inter-Agency Standing Committee mechanism and the global humanitarian cluster system, in influencing and supporting humanitarian partners in gaining a better understanding of complex urban environments, including those affected by conflict and large-scale migration. UN-Habitat will provide technical support at times of crisis to national Governments and field operations with regard to implementing innovative projects and influencing strategic policy on sustainable shelter recovery through improved urban-based planning and design of emergency settlements, and ensuring that new settlements are fully

integrated within local governance structures and legislative and financial frameworks. UN-Habitat will engage through inter-agency cooperation with global urban alliances, partnerships and networking linked to long-term technical capacity-building support for countries facing crisis.

Subprogramme 7
Urban research and capacity development

68. Revisions to subprogramme 7, Urban research and capacity development, are proposed to the strategy.

Strategy

Replacement of paragraph 12.32 of A/71/6/Rev.1

69. UN-Habitat will, through subprogramme 7, support the coordination of the monitoring and assessment of the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 11 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the New Urban Agenda. It will also ensure a coherent, adequate and integrated implementation of the UN-Habitat capacity development strategy at the international, national and local levels in order to improve the formulation and implementation of policies and programmes on sustainable urbanization that are aligned with the New Urban Agenda. The strategy for achieving the expected accomplishments is as follows:

(a) To improve monitoring of global urbanization conditions and trends, and to support reporting of the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, the Sustainable Development Goals, especially Goal 11 and other urban related goals and targets, the subprogramme will continue to build on the work of the Global Urban Observatory. In addition, the subprogramme will further develop the City Prosperity Initiative to support data collection, analysis and reporting at the national and city levels. In the framework of the initiative, a global and national sample of cities will be developed, including spatial data and new indicators to respond to emerging themes such as climate change, and inequalities;

(b) To improve knowledge on sustainable urbanization issues, the subprogramme will continue to carry out analytical work and research and use lessons learned from UN-Habitat normative and operational activities to generate new knowledge and insights that will form a basis for improved policy formulation and implementation at the local, national and global levels. In this connection, UN-Habitat will disseminate the most reliable, relevant, up-to-date and comprehensive knowledge on sustainable urbanization issues, including as part of the quadrennial report on progress in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. The subprogramme will also publish and disseminate flagship reports on sustainable urban development issues and develop partnerships with knowledge centres, including research institutions and universities, with the aim of exchanging knowledge and experiences on sustainable urban development. The subprogramme will promote dialogues with and among practitioners in Member States to harness field-based knowledge and experience in support of the production of national and city reports;

(c) To improve the capacity of national and local authorities and partners to implement plans or strategies for sustainable urbanization, the subprogramme will ensure that UN-Habitat capacity-building activities are coherent, adequate and mutually reinforcing and will mainstream all aspects of the New Urban Agenda. UN-Habitat will develop new approaches to capacity development across all subprogrammes, integrated in relevant projects, with a view to developing national

and subnational capacity. This approach will be supplemented by cooperation with academic institutions, and tools that include tailor-made training activities, policy workshops and forums on knowledge. UN-Habitat and its partners will support the execution of regional capacity-building programmes that respond to the need to implement the Sustainable Development Goals and the New Urban Agenda effectively.

Programme 25
Management and support services

70. Modifications to the biennial programme plan for the period 2018-2019 take into account General Assembly resolutions 69/262, 70/248 A and 71/272 B, on the implementation of the information and communications technology (ICT) strategy. As part of the continuing efforts by the Office of Information and Communications Technology for the integration of ICT functions in the biennium 2018-2019, the activities falling under the Crisis Management Information Support Section of the Department of Safety and Security are proposed for transfer to component 4 of subprogramme 5, Information and communications technology strategic management and coordination.

71. Specifically, revisions under programme 25, Management and support services, are proposed to include a new expected accomplishment (e) and the related indicators of achievement (i), (ii) and (iii) under component 4 of subprogramme 5, Information and communications technology strategic management and coordination, as reflected below.

Subprogramme 5
Information and communications technology strategic management and coordination

Component 4
Application and website development and support

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	*Indicators of achievement*
(e) Improved tools to provide members of the United Nations security management system with relevant security information	(i) Number of core crisis information management systems to support the United Nations security management system
	(ii) Number of satellite systems to support the core crisis information management systems
	(iii) Number of information portals for the United Nations security management system

Programme 28
Safety and security

Subprogramme 3
Field support

72. Modifications to the biennial programme plan for the period 2018-2019 take into account General Assembly resolutions 69/262, 70/248 A and 71/272 B,

concerning the implementation of the information and communications technology (ICT) strategy. Specifically, revisions under programme 28, Safety and security, subprogramme 3, Field support, are proposed to remove expected accomplishment (c) and the related indicators of achievement, and renumber expected accomplishment (d) as expected accomplishment (c),, as well as remove point (e) in subparagraph 28.7 of the strategy under the subprogramme, as reflected below.

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Strengthened capacity of staff of the United Nations system to cope with critical-incident stress	(i) Increased percentage of staff and their families in the high-risk duty stations in the field that receive stress-management training
	(ii) Increased number of United Nations and partner counsellors trained in critical-incident stress management in emergency settings
	(iii) Increased percentage of affected United Nations staff who receive emotional first aid and psychological damage control following reported critical incidents
(b) Strengthened capacity among the United Nations security management system, managers (designated officials, security management team members) and United Nations personnel	Increased percentage of United Nations security system managers, security personnel and personnel who have completed mandatory security training programmes
(c) Enhanced information on air travel safety to all United Nations security management system personnel	Improved timeliness of services and advice relating to the suitability and use of air operators worldwide to assigned air travel focal points and Department of Safety and Security professionals

Strategy

Replacement of paragraph 28.7 of A/71/6/Rev.1 (removal of point (e))

73. The strategy for the subprogramme focuses on creating conditions to minimize security-related incidents by: (a) translating security and critical-incident stress training standards into a coherent training programme for all participants in the United Nations security management system; (b) conducting regional workshops and seminars on security and safety issues and stress management; (c) developing and updating training materials, taking into account gender-specific issues; and (d) providing counselling services to staff exposed to critical-incident stress.